



To the Right Honourable Lord NORTH
A BUDGET for 1780.

THE hardship (not to say unconstitutionality) of being bound by the acts of the Legislature, without being represented therein, is by no means a novel idea. Upwards of a century ago, it struck the great Lord Clarendon (then Mr Hyde) as a maxim incongruous with freedom, and repugnant to the principles of this state of liberty. On the bill being brought to take away the Bishops votes in parliament, he strenuously opposed it, and among other arguments made use of the following remarkable words, viz. "That from the time that parliaments begun, Bishops had always been a part of it; that if they were taken out, there was nobody left to represent the Clergy, which would introduce another piece of injustice, no other part of the kingdom could complain of, who being all represented in parliament, were bound to submit to whatever was enacted there, because it was upon the matter of their own consent; whereas if the bill was carried, there was nobody left to represent the Clergy, and yet they must be bound by their determination."

Had the ministry of these modern times imbibed notions similar to the above of the Earl of Clarendon, England and America had still continued united in the bands of cordiality, and we should at this hour have been happy in the enjoyment of peace, and the ineffable blessings ever attendant on it.

But unfortunately for this country, different sentiments prevailed, the consequence of which is, that we have to contend with the force of three powerful states, France, Spain, and America; for though America may not be *de jure*, the most certainly is, *de facto*, an independent state, and a powerful one.

Having, according to the custom of our ancient parliaments, first touched on our grievances, I propose now to speak to the supply.

In proportion to the *potency* of our adversaries, must be our exertions, and as the pecuniary supplies are the sinews of war, those sinews must have their due tension and elasticity, in order to operate with effect; in plain English, the supplies must be adequate to our intended force.

A force great beyond compare, being on all hands allowed necessary, our supplies must be so too; the great question will then be how they are to be raised. Every man almost thinks he could point out the means to raise the supplies. Every man can say, "Tax this, tax the other commodity." But your Lordship knows how difficult a task it is to be an able financier. Many things are to be taken into consideration to form a proper scheme of raising supplies by taxes. Calculations of a very exact nature are necessary to be made; the propriety and effect of every tax must be well weighed, before imposed, and care must be taken to make it as little burthen some to the subject as possible.

In a time of imminent danger to the Common-Wealth, such taxes must be submitted to, which at other times would be universally exclaimed against. We must not now so much consider our wishes to be exempted from taxes, but endeavour to reconcile to ourselves our parting with a more than ordinary share of our property, in order to repel the ambitious designs of the House of Bourbon, and to preserve our country and liberty.

Impressed with these ideas, I venture to recommend, with all proper humility to your Lordship, for the service of Government one half additional toll at

T U R N P I K E S ;

An addition to
The POSTAGE of LETTERS;
An additional excise on

S A L T .

It hath often been suggested what an immense sum the taking of the turnpikes into the hands of Government would raise, and true it would so. But where would be the justice in doing it? where the faith of Parliament? The roads must be neglected, and still it must be taken *sub onere*; the mortgages must be paid: but as my proposal is clear of these objections, I hope it will be adopted. The inconveniences to the public will not, I believe, be felt to a very great degree; and if so, the tax is proper. For there is no tax that is not in some measure burthen some. The treasurers of respective trusts may account at stated times to the Board of Excise.

With respect to postage of letters, I would propose an additional halfpenny to every letter by General or Penny-post, whether the distance be great or small. The ease with which people in general pay the postman, whether the letter is about business or pleasure, will make this tax go down glibly. The members of both Houses of Parliament have the good of their country too much at heart to refuse affixing your Lordship on this occasion, by relinquishing their right of franking, which (as your Lordship last session calculated) would make a difference of 32,000*l.* per annum to the revenue of the post-office—a sum worthy attention in these times of danger, and state distress. News-papers should be permitted to go free, and if your Lordship would suffer them to stand as franks to themselves, without any member's or clerk of the roads names to them, I think the policy would be commendable, for it would be a means of increasing their circulation thereof, the Government would reap a further benefit, as well by the stamps, as the increase of duty, by advertisements, which the extended circulation would naturally increase; not to mention the propriety of disseminating those useful vehicles of intelligence, and badges of the freedom of this country, as much as possible.

My last proposed head of taxation will (I doubt not) meet with the greatest opposition, as a limb of that terrible Hydra, the excise, and here I shall not hesitate to speak out, and boldly declare my opinion, that raising the supplies, by addition on the excise, on certain articles, provided you do not exceed a certain boundary, is one of the most eligible

ways of doing it. A small addition will raise a large sum. The price on the article additionally excised is raised in consequence so triflingly, that though perhaps if a calculation was made at the end of the year, we should find we had (reckoning every article) paid a considerable additional increase, yet as it goes by degrees, we do not seem to feel it; and the man that in this way will pay perhaps three pounds a year extraordinary, will not grumble so much as if he was at once taxed a single guinea for the year, but in the increase of the excise, regard should be had to such articles which will be least felt, and at the same time raise a round sum of money. *Salt* (I am informed) is that kind of article. The duty upon it at one penny per pound is immense; an additional halfpenny would not be materially felt, and would greatly assist Government: as such I offer it; and your Lordship on this occasion may adopt the significant motto I once remember to have seen on a pastry-cook's sign, the other side of Westminster bridge,

"His loaf won't wither, that helps mine to bloom."

CAXTON.

P. S. No additional expence in collecting the above additional taxes; a circumstance ever to be attended to by a judicious financier.

A REPLY to Lieutenant-General BURGUYNE's letter to his CONSTITUENTS. Octavo, pp. 46. Wilkie.

THE Writer of this pamphlet enters into a full disquisition of the contents of General Burgoyne's address to his constituents; and while he feels for the unfortunate condition to which that officer is reduced, he cannot help considering him as the cause of his own misfortunes; and attributes his want of success, in a great measure, to his own imprudence. After paying a very handsome compliment to the General's merit and bravery, he proceeds to examine how far his conduct in America, considering his situation previous to the convention of Saratoga, was equal to the expectations which might have been formed from a commander of his knowledge and experience.

"AFTER your surrender to the American army, in your private letter to the Secretary of State you expressed your confidence in the justice of the King and his councils to support the General they had thought proper to appoint to an arduous an undertaking, and under as positive a direction, as a Cabinet ever framed."—It is not difficult to trace up to these words the first cause of difference betwixt you and the American Secretary of State. Sensible of having lost an army; of having depressed the hopes of your country; of having elated the spirit of her enemies; of having terminated a career most brilliant in its commencement by a very fatal disaster; you anticipated in your own mind the natural effect, and employed your thoughts towards your own justification. You naturally had recourse to your orders; and there you found, or you pretended to find; as positive a direction as any Cabinet ever framed. If you could persuade the world of this, the inference you imagined would then follow, that you was to move forward at all events; that you had done your duty by urging on a straight course, and consequently they alone must be criminal, who, ignorant of the face of the country, and deficient in information with regard to the disposition of its inhabitants, gave you a positive direction which you could not avoid obeying, though your obedience must necessarily involve yourself and your army in inextricable ruin. Whereas an implicit obedience was the only part you had to observe, you could not be censured for want of prudence; nor could you be blamed for want of judgment, where you was precluded by your orders from making any exercise of it.

In this letter you therefore fairly joined issue with the Cabinet upon the sense of your instructions. You did not attempt to say that difficulties had arisen too great for human valour to overcome, too distant for human judgment to foresee; but you gave them to understand, that if you had been rash and imprudent, it was because their orders compelled you to rashness and imprudence.

What may really be the nature of your orders I will not pretend to determine. If we admit them to be as positive as a Cabinet ever framed, still you will not be justifiable, if you appear to have acted with imprudence, and contrary to the suggestions of reason and experience. The instructions of an officer can never be so understood by him as to imply absurdity; nor can his command be so construed as to have defeat for its purpose. This doctrine holds good in general. Let us apply it to your particular case.

You was appointed to the command of an army equal to the most arduous attempt. Your troops were healthy, and well disciplined: your officers of approved courage, and distinguished reputation. As in all probability the enemy would trust much to the strength of their posts, you was furnished with the best train of artillery that was, perhaps, ever allotted to second the operations of such an army as yours. It was hoped, by those who had planned the expedition, that the whole decisive advantage would attend the first efforts of so powerful a force. Expectations were formed that your success in your out-set would have very beneficial effects upon the disposition of the inhabitants; and that Canada itself would furnish you with a numerous militia acquainted with the situation and strength of the country. It was judged probable, that those who might be inclined to resist, would disperse at your approach; while every new success would add considerably to your numbers, by inducing the friends of Government to declare themselves, when they beheld a force in which they might place confidence.

Nor do these hopes appear to have been altogether ill-founded.—You set out upon your expedition with zeal, and victory for a time seemed to attend your progress: Ticonderago, which the enemy had fortified at immense labour and expence, was evacuated upon your appearance before it; the artillery, amounting to 123 pieces, fell into your hands; and

the rebel army was entirely dispersed. Your good fortune seemed daily to encrease; and in every conflict with the enemy your troops had the advantage. Notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, and strength of situation, General Fraser defeated a considerable body of their forces, under Colonel Francis, one of the bravest of their officers. Colonel Hill, after an attack of three hours, repulsed a corps of the enemy amounting to six times the number of his own detachment.—Your army, elated with its success, fought with the confidence of men who deemed themselves invincible; and the enemy fled on all sides, discomfited, dispirited, and dismayed.

Such, at one time, was your situation. It suddenly changed; and (from what circumstances, it would be inconsistent with the present purpose to enquire) was soon entirely reversed. You dispatched Lieut. Colonel Baum with 500 men to gain possession of a magazine at Bennington, where the enemy was supposed to have made a large deposit of various necessities. Colonel Breyman's corps was posted at Battenkill to support Colonel Baum; if it should prove necessary. Colonel Baum, upon a near approach, having received intelligence of the numbers of the enemy, who were too strong to be attacked by his force with any prospect of success, dispatched an express to you with an account of his situation. You gave orders to Colonel Breyman to march forward, and reinforce Colonel Baum. Before, however, the latter could be joined, the enemy attacked him in his post, and, after a brave defence, the Colonel himself was wounded, and his whole party made prisoners. On the evening of this fatal day, Colonel Breyman arrived upon the spot; where in the morning, Colonel Baum had been defeated. His troops, wearied by a toilsome march, and distressed at the disappointment, were immediately attacked by the enemy, and, after a gallant resistance, were obliged to retreat, leaving two pieces of artillery upon the field. Your army had now lost near 800 men; and it will be readily conceived, how much these defeats contributed to inspire the enemy. In fact, they were assembling from all parts; the whole country, so far from assisting, was rising up in arms against you, and difficulties were crowding upon you, no less formidable than numerous. You began to feel the want of provisions; the roads were broken up; the face of the country was intersected with creeks, and covered with large timber trees, which the enemy had cut down to obstruct your march; you was made sensible that every inch of ground would be disputed; and yet, instead of providing for your retreat, and accommodating your measures to your situation, you thought fit to cross the Hudson's river, in order to force your way to Albany. Had you, at this time, or could you have, in reason, any hopes of succeeding in the attempt? Melancholy experience had convinced you, that the presumed circumstances upon which the plan had been formed in England, and which were essential to its success, had no longer any foundation. Before you crossed the Hudson's river, you should have considered with yourself, whether, if your situation at that time could have been made known to the Cabinet which framed your orders, a man could be found in that body who would still command you to proceed. Either you foresaw the difficulties that were preparing for you, or you was ignorant of the true state of your situation. If the latter were the case, your judgment cannot remain unimpeached. If, on the contrary, you had estimated them justly, however positive might be your orders, and whatever might be your ideas of criminality in disobeying them, your regard for your country should have taught you to disregard every personal consideration, and you should have endeavoured to promote her true interest, careless of what shame might fall upon you, or to whose resentment you might be exposed. The most eminent and illustrious characters have not hesitated in cases of public necessity, to violate the laws of the land, when evidently conducive to the public benefit, and have trusted to the generosity of their countrymen to indemnify them against the consequences. The supposition which you make, that "your army was meant to be hazarded, perhaps circumstances might require that it should be devoted," is too romantic for serious consideration. Such reasoning might become the captain of a fire-ship, or the leader of a forlorn hope; but that it can apply to an army of ten thousand men, under any circumstances, is rather improbable; that it could, in your situation, was absolutely impossible.

I apprehend these conclusions to be evident, That no orders can, in their nature, be so positive as not to leave some discretion in the commander appointed to carry them into execution.—Your situation required that you should enjoy that discretion, and further, If any orders could be so positive, that to act in contradiction to them, however great the inducement, would subject the commander to punishment, it was your duty to have incurred this risk."

On TUESDAY, December 7, will be published,
By WILLIAM CREECH,

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And continued as formerly every TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Orders, and communications from Correspondents, may be directed to
WILLIAM CREECH.

* Such numbers as were all sold off, are reprinted; and complete Sets, or any particular number, may now be had.

SALE OF GOODS.

THERE is just now exposed for sale, at the shop of JAMES WATSON, opposite the head of Forester's Wynd, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, An Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS and SHALLOONS, HATS, BLACK MODES and PERSIANS, Silk, Linen, and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS; all fresh and good in quality: To be sold considerably below prime cost, in small or larger quantities as may be wanted. The cloths are in general of the best standing colours, and will recommend themselves to the purchasers. As the owner's intention is to give up dealing in these articles, the sale will just continue till all are sold off.—When, at the same time, JAMES WATSON begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That he continues to deal, as usual, in the different articles, as formerly advertised, on the most reasonable terms.

Cadiz, Oct. 3. An Hanoverian soldier, a deserter from Gibraltar, arrived lately at the Spanish lines, gives an account that the garrison begin to fear a scarcity, especially of water, as the fountain which supplied them now affords very little. This deserter adds, that a bomb having burst, killed and wounded five men belonging to the garrison.

Camp at St. Roch, Oct. 18. The firing from Gibraltar, hath been very slack for a week past, and done us very little damage. However, we observe, that the besieged work with great diligence on their fortifications, &c. and are digging cavities in the mountain, to defend and shelter themselves in case of necessity.

Bilbao, Oct. 22. Two American vessels laden with tobacco and other merchandizes, the one from Virginia in 31 days, and the other from Newbury Port in 30, have just entered this port. The captains bring no interesting news, except that the declaration of Spain, which the Americans were informed of on the 21st of August, afforded them great joy. Letters dated the 12th of September, say, that an English packet-boat has been taken lately by an American privateer, in her voyage from Pensacola to England, and carried into Salem. She had dispatches on board for Lord George Germaine, which have been sent to the Congress. The Americans take a great number of prizes from the English who begin to be in fear for the safety of New-York.

Dunkirk, Nov. 5. The troops which formed the camp near this city, under the command of the Count de Chabo, are cantoned in the environs; but may be assembled on the first notice. The general quarters are still at St. Omer's.

Paris, Nov. 6. Many of our officers at Brest have sent for warm cloaths to enable them to endure the rigour of the winter. The project of attempting the English coasts appears at present difficult to be carried into execution, since the precautions taken at Plymouth after the appearance of M. d'Orvilliers in that road; and many are induced to believe that our operations will be directed against Ireland, on account of the dissatisfaction that at present prevails among the inhabitants of that kingdom, from whom, it is very probable, we may hope for assistance.

Paris, Nov. 9. By the various changes made with respect to the ships since their return to Brest, we cannot know exactly how many the fleet for the second expedition will consist of till it sails, for hitherto the number was varied, but it is between 50 and 60 of the line.

L O N D O N.

Lord Weymouth is to resign in a few days, as his friend Lord Gower is not to continue President of the Council.

Lord Bathurst is to succeed Lord Gower as President of the Council, and Lord Hillsborough to be Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Weymouth.

Another account says, (and which our correspondent sincerely hopes will be the case) that Lord Shelburne will in a few days be declared one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

It is sincerely to be wished (says a correspondent) that our representatives, at the meeting of Parliament, may heartily and unanimously set about the reformation of past errors and misconduct, and effectually remedy present evils by vigorous and spirited exertions and resolves. It is by such measures alone we can hope to become formidable to our enemies, give peace to the jarring powers, and once more be the arbiters of Europe.

A gentleman just returned from Holland by the last packet, being asked by his friend what the Assembly of the States had determined on respecting the British memorial—answered, You will see exactly in the 19th chap. of Acts, and the 32d verse—which, for the convenience of our readers who may not chance to have a Bible at hand, we will print for their accommodation: "Some therefore cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was confused, and the most part knew not wherefore they were come together."—Perhaps this extract may be applicable to other assemblies, as well as the Dutch, in times of party and faction.

The assertion of Sir Joseph Yorke's expected return from the Hague (says a correspondent) is as ridiculous as it is groundless. No Ambassador ever filled his department with more universal applause, and there is not the least reason to suspect the most distant political motive for his recall.

This day a mail arrived at the General Post-office from the West Indies.

Our readers will recollect, that we assured them of the safety of Jamaica, as advices were received from the Governor the 15th of September: We can now confirm this account from the best authority.

The Jamaica packet is arrived safe, and brings intelligence, that all was well there in the middle of September, when she came away.

The letters brought by the Eleanor, from St Kitts, dated the 3d of October, say nothing of d'Estaing, or our own fleet on that station.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated Oct. 2, says, "As soon as the volunteers, to the number of 8000, raised on the different islands, have retaken the Grenades and St Vincent, they will then join the British forces, and, with the assistance of the fleet under the command of Admiral Parker, who is a great favourite of the people, will attempt to take the islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe; and they seem not to have the least doubt of success."

By a letter from Martinico it is confirmed, that that island had been ravaged by a dismal tempest, on the 28th of August: and adds, that at midnight the winds blew with an incredible fury; the whole coast was covered with shipwrecks; 16 ships at anchor in St Peter's road were drove off and wrecked; 12 others, bound to Fort Royal, went totally down; the houses on the island were desolated, and provisions at such a rate that it was hardly possible to procure them, the negroes solely amounting to 75,000.

It was yesterday reported in the city that Admiral Parker had retaken the Grenades, and that most of the French troops left there were made prisoners, but that the French had sent off most of the fugars, &c. This news is said to be brought by the Eleanor, Graves, arrived off Plymouth from Barbadoes.

A very respectable mercantile house has a letter from New-York (which they received by the way of Halifax) dated so late as Oct. 3. which mentions particularly that they had heard nothing of Mous. D'Estaing's Squadron.

The French are dismantling their fleet, and landing their provisions; the Spanish Admiral, Cordova, with the major part of his ships, is also preparing to quit Brest, and return

home to Cadiz; so that our naval war, as far as depended on the operations of the combined fleets of the enemy, and the British fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, may be concluded to be over for this year. The British fleet will be divided east and west; one part of it will winter at Plymouth, and the other part at Portsmouth.

Letters received in town yesterday from Plymouth, mention Sir Charles Hardy being seen off the Ramhead, and that he intended in a few days to sail for Portsmouth, the French fleet being laid up at Brest, and the Spaniards returning home, so that all further operations are deferred till next spring.

They write from Portsmouth, that Admiral Rodney's flag is hoisted on board the Sandwich man of war, and that he will sail the first fair wind, and take such ships as are ready under his convoy, bound to Jamaica, or to any part of the West Indies.

They write from Brest, that a fine new frigate of 30 guns, with a regiment of soldiers on board, bound to Cape Nicholas Mole, unfortunately took fire about twenty leagues from that place, when she blew up, and all on board perished.

It is reported, that Admiral Sir Lockart Ross will shortly sail with a small squadron under his command, on an expedition of great importance.

Commodore Johnstone is sailed with his Squadron for the coast of Portugal.

General Clinton's army is so much reduced by detachments, that he can only stand on the defensive.

The Squadron under Paul Jones, now in the Texel, and which it is supposed will put to sea in a very few days, consists of the following ships: The Scarpis, of 44 guns, taken near Hull, (Jones's ship); Alliance, of 36 guns on one deck, Bolton built; Monsieur, of 32 guns, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, purchased from the French; Pallas, of 32 guns, Bolton-built, fitted out at Brest, and manned chiefly with American prisoners from Plymouth and Portsmouth; Revenge, of 14 guns, a Philadelphia brigantine; Langueville, of 12 guns, French built; Sea-Horse cutter, 13 guns (a prize); and a Tender sloop, of 8 guns. It is reported that they are to go north-about, and are bound to Philadelphia.

A ship is arrived at Bristol in twenty-nine days from Rhode Island, which is said to have brought over some interesting dispatches.

Upwards of 60,000*l.* were cleared by the underwriters who insured the rich Spanish prize, (at 30 per cent.) news of the safe arrival of which came to Lloyd's yesterday. One gentleman (who underwrote her in the whole near 6000*l.*) had just finished writing his name on the policy for the half thousand, and handed it, when advice was brought to the coffeehouse of her being safe in port.

The valuable register-ship, which parted company with the above, but a short time before she was taken by the Shark privateer, has run into a Portuguese port, from which place she will probably get safe to Spain.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 6872 was drawn a prize of 20*l.* but, as first drawn, is entitled to 1000*l.* exclusive of the 20*l.*

No. 48,703, a prize of 2000*l.*

No. 21,969, a prize of 500*l.*

No. 39,554, 20,222, and 32,271, prizes of 100*l.*

And the following prizes of 50*l.* each:

No. 45,051, 20,907, 20,283, 14,433, 46,564, 11,826, 9955, 21,433, 7981*l.*

This day, No. 33,397 was drawn a blank, but, as first drawn, entitled to 1000*l.*

No. 39,732, a prize of 5000*l.*

No. 12,794, 23,953, prizes of 500*l.*

No. 30,609, 20,958, 33,616, prizes of 100*l.*

And the following prizes of 50*l.* each:

No. 38,844, 13,880, 25,933, 43,125, 28,137, 9577, 21,325.

Extract of a letter from St Kitt's, Oct. 1.

"The fleet, consisting of 33 sail, under the convoy of three men of war, will sail to-morrow for England. The King's ships are going home for a thorough repair. Admiral Parker is now cruising to the windward of Barbadoes, with 18 sail of the line."

Extract of a letter from Grenada, Sept. 25.

"Since the French have been in possession of this island they have drawn off all the force they had left behind, 700 excepted, and more than half of them are in the hospital, only 300 being fit for duty. A small force would now soon reduce this island to the dominion of Great Britain."

Extract of a letter from Palmyra, Nov. 17.

"The Lord Hyde packet is arrived here from Jamaica; she sailed from thence the 16th of September, when Colonel Dalling was in no fear of the enemy. All they had learned of D'Estaing was, that he certainly sailed from Cape Francois, for America, with 26 sail of the line, a great number of frigates, and several transports."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 19.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. do. 61½ a ½	Ditto New Ann. 61½ a ½
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 79½ a ½	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. do. 61½ a ½	2 per cent. Ann. 57½
3 per cent. red. 68½	India Bonds, 24 a 26 Prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11½ disc.
Long Ann. 18½ a ½	Lot. Tick. 13½ 19 s. a 14 l.
— Ann. 1777, 5½	Subscription, —
Ditto 1778, 11½	Exchequer bills, 5 s. Prem.
South Sea Stock, 71½	

E D I N B U R G H.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

The Nonfuch privateer, Capt. Saffory, of 18 six-pounders, belonging to Folkestone, was taken and carried into Brest, by two French frigates, the 31st of October.

The Freede, Drewlow, from Liverpool, is arrived at Stettin with damage.

Whitby, 16. Arrived the Essay, Stonehouse, from Dantzick. Yesterday she left off the Head the Elther, Clarke; Antelope, Winter; Liberty; Stockton; Fortitude, Benson; and Hannah, Dawson; all well.

Yarmouth, Nov. 11. The William and Mary, Wilkins, from Sunderland to London, sprung a leak yesterday morning between Cromer and this place, and at four in the afternoon sunk, the crew are saved.

The St James, Spanish prize, laden with hides and cocoa, from Mount Avied, taken by the Surprise cutter of Guernsey, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, 17. Yesterday evening, sailed from St Helens, the Hydra of 20 guns, Capt. Garney, with a number transports, &c. for America; and Duke of Kingston East-Indiaman, Captain Nutt, and York store-ship, Captain

Beechinbe, for the East Indies; they are to be joined at Plymouth by the Iris, of 32 guns, Captain Hawker.

The Charming Harriot, Doughty, from Peterburgh, put into Arundel in company of upwards of 20 sail of ships, about the 20th of October.

The Good Hope, Derkse, from Havre de Grace to Curacao, is put into Ferol, having sprung a leak in a gale of wind.

Yarmouth, 13. The York Union, Finch, from Boston, with oats for London, struck upon the Cockel Sand this morning, and went to pieces; the crew saved.

The Eleanor, Graves, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Portsmouth. She sailed from St Kitt's the 3d ult. under convoy of the Prince of Wales, Nonfuch, and Royal Oak.

Yarmouth, 15 Nov. This evening arrived in our roads the Alderney sloop of war, with about 30 sail of vessels under her convoy from Rotterdam.

The Jean Baptista, Captain Jaun Rafals, from London to Barcelona, failed in July last, is taken and carried into Falmouth by the Guernsey, Captain de Jersey, of Guernsey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit at Rotterdam, to his friend at Edinburgh, dated November 5.

"A gentleman who returned last week from Denmark tells me that the King of Denmark had between twenty and thirty ships of the line, which were expected to go to sea next March to act in favour of England. A malignant fever and bloody flux carries off great numbers here every day."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Nov. 22.

"We hear from Brechin, that, a few days ago, a shoemaker near that place, having set off to town to purchase necessities for his marriage, stopped at a public house to refresh himself: two fellows, perceiving that he had money, way-laid him, robbed, and murdered him. He was found next day, with his skull fractured, and otherwise much wounded. The same fellows, as supposed, stopped a farmer from Buchan in the dusk of the evening, about a mile south from Brechin; they made him alight, but as he was about to deliver his money, he found means to knock down one of the fellows with the butt-end of his horse whip, on which the other made off; and the farmer, having a considerable charge of money, thought it prudent to mount his horse, and made the best of his way to town."

Mrs Campbell, jun. of Fairfield, was safely delivered of a son at Ayr, on Friday the 19th current.

Mr Archibald Campbell senior, brewer, died on Saturday last.

Mr William Sinclair, youngest son of Sir John Sinclair of Murkle, Bart. died at Stevenson on the 18th current. It is hoped his friends will accept of this notification.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, November 16.

After the Speaker took the chair, several petitions were delivered in by different members, which were referred to Committees.

Mr R. Hutchinson made a few observations on the tumult which was created yesterday, by a number of misguided people who surrounded the House, and committed some depredations in other parts of the city. It is true, that the people of this country find themselves in a bad situation; experience had led them to place no confidence in ministerial promises, and the Ministers on this side were as little to be trusted as those on the other side of the water; yet, sorry he must be to mention, that yesterday's proceedings were such an outrage on the freedom of that House, as loudly called for the resentment and interposition of Parliament. The legislature of this country was now so situated, as to draw the eyes of all Europe upon their conduct; it should therefore be marked with the dignity which becomes the representatives of a free people. He was informed, that the life of a Right Hon. gentleman was sought after, and his House attempted to be destroyed; this was an extremity of violence which required an immediate remedy. The idea had got abroad, that the Right Hon. gentleman had intended to vote against a short money-bill; it was indifferent to him what might be the intentions of gentlemen, but he contended, whether a member of that House voted for a long or short money-bill, he should be supported in the free delivery of his sentiments, and protected as an independent member of that House, let his political sentiments incline him as he may.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the recital of the indignity he had himself met with. He informed them, that his carriage had been stopped on his way to the House, the door thereof opened, and seven or eight men came forward from among the reil, and tendered him a book to vote for a short money bill. That the Sergeant at Arms having interposed, and informed them that he was the Speaker, they suffered him to proceed. That in some time after, the Lord Mayor came to that House, and waiting on him in his chamber, requested to know what conduct he should pursue on this occasion. That he advised him to exert the civil power, and should that prove ineffectual, to wait on the Lord Lieutenant to request his Excellency's orders for the attendance of the military. That this was all that came within his knowledge of this affair, which he thought it incumbent to lay before the House.

Mr Ffiesher, in a few words, averted to the same outrage. After which,

The Attorney General rose, and said, that though he had not determined to trouble the House so early on this head; yet, as another gentleman entered into it, he could not suppress his feelings on the occasion: While I yet consider myself in safety, will the House listen to me? The object of popular prejudice, and almost a victim to misrepresentation and violence, will I be permitted, as a free member of this House, to look round with safety, and say, there can now be found an asylum from an enraged and mistaken multitude? Early in this session, I was called upon to know, what measures were intended to be pursued by Government? As Attorney-General, and consequently a servant of the Crown, I declared so much of the intentions of Government as I was authorized to do, or came within my knowledge. I declared that I was then trying down a plan for a free trade, which would be the benefit of Great Britain to accept as a matter of mutual advantage. Was this a measure hostile to the people? Did the delivery of such sentiments deserve the dagger of murder and destruction? or, was it sufficient stimulation to endanger the life of an innocent, unfortunate female? I have said that I was a servant of the Crown, willing to do my duty, while I entertained as warm an attachment for the interests of my country, as any other

member who represented it. Can I therefore be deemed a burden upon the state for doing my duty? [Here Mr Hutchinson explained the meaning of some things he had delivered.]

The other day I was asked a question by the Gentleman who led the van of opposition on the other side of the House. I candidly delivered my opinion, as well of a short money bill, as my sentiments of the idea which was started to compel the members of this House to act contrary to their opinion; I declared that I would sooner fall by the bayonet, than a restriction should be laid upon the freedom of debate in Parliament. My words and my intentions were misrepresented abroad, and for this, a set of ruffians surround my house, demolish my house, and pour into the chamber of my wife, threatening my life in the language of murder and execration! When the extension of trade was mentioned, it would have been dishonest to be silent; and though I, perhaps, did not concur in the immediate mode adopted by other gentlemen, yet, I shall be bold to mention, I am as much a friend to the welfare of my country, as any of them can be. O! I am ashamed to go on! The constitution, the laws, the police of a civilized country received a stab, and justice was more severely injured than the individual! I was informed in the courts of justice, that a mob had broke into my house, and were proceeding to excesses of the most unbounded nature. I was sensible of the particular situation of part of my family, and knew that murder must be the consequence of extremity. I set out to meet these people, to remove their prejudices, and convince them, how much they had been imposed upon. Whilst I set out for this purpose, they called into the Four Courts, demanded in a riotous manner for me, and declared their open intentions of murdering me. I called upon the Chief Magistrate, repaired to my house, and found it—not like the residence of an individual, whose ultimate wishes were to be of use to the community, and flattered himself with the reciprocal friendship of his fellow citizens—but worse than the habitation of cruelty and injustice; worse than the devoted fate of a midnight brothel—I found it a ruin, an object of public reprobation, and intemperate sedition. But, let us pass this ungrateful image by, and beg leave to make a few reflections on the consequences: If a free trade is to be purchased, let it not be by murder!—Could I be found an enemy to my country, my single voice extends not to the retaliation of bloodshed.—Let them come forth whom I have offended, and suffer the injured impulse of manhood to operate with clamour; but let me not be swallowed in the vortex of popular resentment, for acting as a servant of the crown, and speaking my honest sentiments. If Great Britain and this kingdom are to contend in some degree, let it be the contention of Parliament, and not that of needy, ragged, ill-judging men, who have not sufficient sense to know the real interests of their country.—I have received letters from anonymous hands, which inform me of the most desperate intentions. One says I shall be strangled—another, that I will be torn by the hands of the multitude. Let it be so, I shall go unarmed. Wrapped up in conscious integrity, and armed with a tenfold shield of honesty, I fear not the threats of a mistaken crowd, nor the invidious attacks of my secret enemies.

Sir Nicholas Lawless, Mr Coote, Mr Grattan, and Mr Foster, called upon the House to support its own dignity, by showing a proper resentment for the usage received by the Attorney General.

Sir Lucius O'Brien moved, That the resolutions entered into by that House, in the year 1759, against tumultuous sittings, be read, and again agreed to by the House on the present occasion; as also, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant be addressed to issue a proclamation, and offer a reward for apprehending the aggressors who impeded the intercourse of the members to that House, and destroyed the house and property of the Right Hon. John Scott, his Majesty's Attorney General.

Mr Telvorton declared, though no man felt more indignation than he did, at the insult offered to the House in the person of the Speaker, yet he could not help thinking, that the affair of yesterday was rather exaggerated, and the proceedings of the mob magnified to a greater pitch than actually occurred. As affairs were not carried to so violent a pitch, he did not think they should enter into the resolutions of the year 1759. He did not wish that Great Britain should suppose that to be the business of a mob, which was the earnest resolve of the first characters in this kingdom. Times were altered. It was not the same now as in the year 1759, nor was the mob so outrageous; though every thing might be expected from an enraged and famished people. Though the military had marched through their body, they were not dispersed, until the Volunteer Company of Lawyers (to whom he belonged) came unarmed, and peaceably persuaded them to go home. He therefore wished, that humanity and not coercion was used, as it was probable it was not the same body of people who surrounded that House who committed the outrages on the Right Hon. Gentleman, nor was the House to interpose on every occasion where the people expressed their resentment against any person they might suppose an enemy to their interests in Parliament.

The Attorney General said, he thought himself called upon in a most astonishing manner. The injuries he had suffered were notorious, and he felt no pleasure in mis-stating the conduct of his countrymen. Could the Honourable Gentleman deem the intentions of murder of so little consequence? His house was like a guard-house, full of armed men. Did his public or private character deserve the effects of such exasperated cruelty? He was ashamed that any man could be found to palliate such an outrage, or declare himself before that House the *Seneschal of Sedition*. He did not expect from the Honourable Gentleman such an extraordinary specimen of political morality.

Mr D. Daly said, he should be sorry that the dignity of debate in that House should degenerate into private altercation. The resolutions of that House were not to inform England, that they were influenced by the lawless attempts of any set of people. The freedom of the House had been interrupted, and the dignity of Parliament offended. He therefore must second his Honourable friend in the motion.

Mr Telvorton thought himself called upon in a peculiar manner. He did not understand why any member should arrogate such consequence to himself, as to brow-beat the independence of any person who had the honour of sitting in that House. Does the Right Honourable Gentleman wish to intimate, that he alone should be free, and I a slave,

when he ventures such a length as to intimate to me the unwarrantable term of *Seneschal of Sedition*? I despise the appellation.

Here Mr Daly called to order, and addressed the Chair to interpose, that whatever had been said there should go no farther lengths.

The Attorney General said, he had enemies enough without doors, and wished for none within the walls of that House.

Mr Telvorton said, He must rise again, to express his amazement at the words of the Right Honourable Gentleman. He said, the scope of his address to the House was, that nothing should pass there, which could give England an impression, that their proceedings were influenced by a mob. The Right Honourable Gentleman expressed his resentment that his parliamentary conduct should be arraigned, though he had, for a series of years, been known to be the *uniform Brudge of Administration*.

The whole House was now in an uproar, and called to order. A motion was made, that the House should be cleared, but not seconded; when the Attorney General made an apology, which, after some debate, was followed by a concession from Mr Telvorton. After which, the Speaker, having called them separately, made them shake hands, and effected a thorough reconciliation.

Mr Fitzgibbon expressed his hearty detestation of the behaviour of the mob. Said, That one of them, being asked, at the door of the house, What could provoke them to assemble in that manner? replied, by asking, "Why did you send for us?" Said, That hand-bills had been distributed to forward the same design; and thought a proclamation should be issued to apprehend these disturbers of the peace, and the author of the hand-bill.

Sir Lucius O'Brien moved, "That the House do present an address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, requesting him to issue a proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending the rioters who obstructed the members going to the House of Commons, on the 15th November instant, and who also injured the house and property of a Right Honourable member of that House."

Agreed to *nem. con.* and a Committee appointed to prepare an address.

Sir Lucius O'Brien moved, "That the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and the High Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, be ordered to attend the House to-morrow. Ordered accordingly."

The order of the day was called for; when Mr Foster moved, "That the order should be postponed to Thursday the 25th instant."

Mr Daly moved, "That the order be discharged, and the House called over on Wednesday the 24th instant, when every absent member should receive the censure of the House for non-attendance."

Wednesday, November 17.

Mr Recorder presented a report from the trustees of the Royal Exchange, "That they had proved their allegations, and deserved parliamentary aid."

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Lodge Morris said, That as the importance of the national business, now in agitation, required an undisturbed attention, he moved, that, until some more convenient time, he have leave to withdraw his motion, for heads of a bill to allow his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom, under certain restrictions, to arm. Leave was given accordingly.

The Hon. Mr Burke reported from the Committee on the petition from the Foundling Hospital, "That they had proved their allegations, and deserved parliamentary aid."

Sir Edward Newenham moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill to ascertain the qualifications necessary for persons to hold the office of Justices of the Peace.

Leave was given accordingly.

The Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the order of yesterday, presented the same, and being read paragraph by paragraph, was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to-morrow.

Mr George Ogle asked the gentlemen in the confidence of Administration, Was there any truth in the report of an embargo being intended?

Sir Richard Heron declared he knew of no such measure being even spoken of.

The *Protest* declared, that embargoes had been ruinous to this kingdom; that great numbers of those restraints had been imposed during the last forty years. He mentioned, that the last embargo had been highly pernicious to this kingdom, and that in one small sea-port, to his knowledge, it had occasioned the failure of all the principal merchants; and said, that any embargo at this time would be utterly destructive to the trade of this kingdom. He took this opportunity of declaring his opinion on this subject, that it may be understood that people in and out of office, and of all ranks, disapproved of this measure. He acknowledged that he had voted in the last session against the prosecuting the inquiry relative to an embargo, was then convinced that it was highly prejudicial to this country, but had the best reasons to be assured that the safety of the state at that time required it. That he took this opportunity of mentioning his opinion in the only place where he could declare it. That he was totally unacquainted with the intentions and plans of Administration, but that it was his wish to support the measures of Administration upon every occasion where his judgment approved of them; that he believed the present Chief Governor had the best intentions for this country; and said, that, though entirely unconsulted in the affairs of the King's government, he should betray no mean jealousy, and would give it the strongest support; and took notice, at the same time, that the most effectual means of supporting Government at this time, would be to redress the well-founded complaints of his Majesty's faithful subjects of this kingdom.

Sir Lucius O'Brien moved, That the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs be called to the bar, pursuant to an order agreed to yesterday.

A very tedious debate, or rather conversation, ensued, on the mode in which the House should express their sense of the conduct of the Magistrates; when at last it was resolved, that the Speaker from the chair should read the resolution, of which the following is the substance:

"This House repents with just indignation, the outrages committed on Monday against some of its members, and have no doubt of your having used your endeavours to sup-

press them; your humanity deserves commendation, but think, that, on a future occasion, too much lenity might be fatal to the innocent. I have it now in order to express the approbation of the House on your conduct, and exhort you in future to use your utmost endeavours to preserve the peace, by the powers the laws have invested you with. The House also desires I should express their approbation of the spirited and proper conduct of the Aldermen Horan and Warren."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were then called to the bar, and the above read to them by the Speaker.

The House adjourned until next day.

Leith Shipping.				
ARRIVED.				
Ships.	Belonging to.	Masters.	Whence.	Cargo.
Europa,	Dyfarth,	Fleming,	Riga,	Hemp.
Jean,	Fortrose,	Robertson,	Fortrose,	ballast.
Joseph,	Leith,	Johnston,	Canal,	ditto.
And some vessels with coals.				
SAILED.				
Ships.	Belonging to.	Masters.	For.	Cargo.
Betty,	Dundee,	Lynch,	Dundee,	goods.
Jean,	Leith,	Fife,	Canal,	goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 19.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	15s. 0d.	14s. 8d.	13s. 6d.
Barley,	11s. 6d.	10s. 8d.	9s. 6d.
Oats,	10s. 0d.	9s. 4d.	8s. 6d.
Peas,	8s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	6s. 10d.

WANTS A PLACE.

A YOUNG MAN, of a sober, quiet behaviour, who has had the occasion to travel in different foreign countries, can talk the French language, writes an excellent hand, can keep accounts of any kind whatsoever, flatters himself could give satisfaction to any young Nobleman or Gentleman in town or country, who might have occasion for a man in that capacity; can dress hair; has no objections to serve in a genteel family as butler, or upper servant; can be recommended with an undeniable character from his last place, in which he lived four years.

For further particulars, apply to Daniel Forbes grocer, Nether Bow, north side of the Street, Edinburgh.

SECOND INTIMATION

To the DEBTORS of HAMILTON and DALRYMPLE, and HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and CO.

THE DEBTORS of HAMILTON and DALRYMPLE, and HAMILTON, DALRYMPLE, and CO. have already been informed, by public advertisements, of the Dissolution of those Copartnerships, by the death of Mr Dalrymple; and were desired, between the 1st current, to make payment.

As few payments have been made, it will be necessary to raise process against all who are due; but as the surviving Partners, and Executors of Mr Dalrymple, are anxious to avoid putting any of the debtors to expense, they therefore give this Second Intimation to such of the debtors as have not complied with the former advertisements, and hope they will now, without delay, make payment of what they are due to James Ballantyne writer, at Mr Wauchope's, Horse Wynd, Edinburgh; or otherwise process will be directed against them, without further notice.

WAINSCOT LOGS, PIPE and HOGSHEAD STAVES.

TO BE SOLD wholesale or retail, a small quantity of WAINSCOT LOGS, a few Pipe and Hogshead STAVES, lately imported from Riga, and presently lying at Leith.—For particulars, apply to Alexander Moubay merchant in Edinburgh, or Alexander Ritchie jun. shipmaster, Leith.

To the Inhabitants of the City and Shire of Edinburgh.

THE Collector of the Window Lights and House Duty takes opportunity to give this last intimation to those that stand in arrears for window-lights and house-duty, (and especially to them to whom letters have been lately sent). That, unless these arrears are paid up between 24th next month, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of immediately thereafter compelling payment, by putting in execution the warrants he is possessed of, by prinding for triple duties.

Cess Office, Nov. 24. 1779. Not to be repeated.

TEACHING ENGLISH.

MRS WILLMOTT, who some time ago advertised the teaching of English, returns her grateful thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been so obliging as to encourage her; and begs leave to inform the Public, that she still continues to instruct Young Ladies in the proper pronunciation of the English Language; and hopes, by her assiduity, to give satisfaction to those parents and guardians who may be pleased to employ her.

She may be spoke with any hour, excepting from three to six in the afternoon, at her lodgings in Mrs Montclith's, Hamilton's Land, Britto Street.

On Saturday next will be published,

By WILLIAM CREECH,
(Dedicated to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary)

In One Volume Octavo, price 5 s. 3 d. in boards, or 6 s. bound in calf and lettered.

Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissections,

By FRANCIS HOME, M.D.
One of his Majesty's Physicians, and Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.

Containing, among other particulars, Experiments with regard to the most proper time of giving the Bark in Intermitents.—Experiments upon Remedies used in the Low Fever, where the effects of JAMES'S POWDER are ascertained, and compared with those of Tartar Emetic.—On the Spurious Pleurisy.—On the Puerperal Fever.—On Menstrues.—On the remedies used in the Pulmonary Consumption.—On the Black Vomiting and Purging.—Experiments upon the Rhododendron Chrysanthemum Lin.—On the Headach.—Experiments upon an application to the Speck on the Eye.—Experiments on Antispasmodics.—Experiments on Antiparalytics.—Experiments on the Oil of Turpentine in the Sciatica.—Experiments on a Liniment in the Lumbago.—On the Suppression of Urine.—On the Diabetes.—Experiments on Antihydrotic Remedies.—Experiments on Emmenagogues, where a new and powerful remedy is discovered.—Experiments on Remedies used in Cutaneous Diseases.—Experiments on Worm Medicines.—Experiments on the Effects of Mezereon.—Experiments on the effects of Verbaicum.—Experiments on the Effects of Dry Cupping.—Experiments on Solvents of the Stone, &c. &c.

This Day is published,

A COMPLETE ABRIDGEMENT of the DISTILLERY ACT, and of the SMUGGLING ACT, of the last Session of Parliament, price 6 d. But to be had gratis by the former and future purchasers of the Complete Abridgements of all the Excise-Laws, and Customs-Laws therewith connected, in force for the whole of Great Britain.

By HENRY MACKAY, Supervisor of Excise;

Published in April 1776; and sold by him at his house in Britto-Street, Edinburgh; and by the following Booksellers: Mell, C. Elliot, and others, Edinburgh; T. Caddell, and others, London; Smith and Son, Dunlop and Wilson, J. and J. Robertson, Baxter, Tait, Bryce, Brown, and J. Duncan, Glasgow; Thomson, and Angus and Son, Aberdeen; Sharp, Inverness; Morrison and Son, and J. Blisset, Perth; P. Hower, St. Andrew; J. More, Dundee; R. Taylor, Berwick; G. Elliot, Kelso; E. Wilson, Dumfries; A. Forsyth, Ayr; J. Forsyth, Greenock; W. Anderson, and D. Macbeth, Stirling.

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED,
O.C. 19. Europa of Leven, Young, from Wyburgh, for Leith, deals.
James and Margaret of and for Dundee, Patrick, from Peterb.
21. Hope of and for Dundee, Mavor, from Peterburgh, iron, &c.
24. Hope of Dunbar, Buchan, from Dantag, to Sealeck, slaves.
PASSED,
22. Duke of Athol of and from Borrowbouness, Hart, for Dantag.
Mary and Nelly of Kincardine, Rae, from Elphinston, to
Copenhagen, with coals.
On the 20th, sailed along with a fleet of armed merchantmen,
The Peggy and Betty, Russell; George and Betty, Scotland; Thetis,
McKenzie; and Europa, Young.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

Ships.	Ships.	Ships.	Ships.
Nov. 18. Saltcoats,	ARRIVED,	It bench,	Cargo.
20. Dublin,	Wilga,	Dublin,	balast.
	Ort,	Halifax,	oil, &c.
	SAILED,		
19. Nancy,	Masters,	For,	Cargo.
Fly,	Ward,	Belfast,	goods.
Jelly,	Bell,	Liverpool,	ditto.
20. Peggy,	Lamont,	Belfast,	ditto.
Cornelia,	Adam,	New York,	ditto.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Vessel called the WEMYSS CHARTERIS, trading betwixt Leith and London, either by bottomry debts or otherwise, will please transmit the same, betwixt and the first of January next, to Mr Hore, at his wharf in London, or Mr William Robertson merchant in Leith, that measures may be taken for paying these claims.
This not to be repeated.

Leith, 23d November 1779.

SALE OF WOOD,

At BIRKHEAD, in the parish of Balmerino, and county of Fife: SIXTEEN Acres of full-grown FIR TREES, above fifty years old, of remarkable good quality. The plantation is within less than a quarter of a mile of the river Tay, and not above half a mile from a good harbour at Balmerino, where a number of coal and lime vessels pass in ballast.
Proposals will be received by Thomas Gardener forester at Birkhead, or Mr Wedderburn of Wedderburn, advocate, at Edinburgh.

To be LET in Tack for nineteen years,

THE House, Offices, &c. at STONNYHILL, by Musselburgh, lately possessed by Dr Alexander Mackenzie, with about thirty-one Acres of Land, in four adjoining inclosures. The tenant's entry to the house, offices, gardens, and shrubbery, to be at Whit Sunday 1780, and to one of the inclosures of about seventeen acres, which was this season in tillage, as soon as a bargain is concluded; and to the other three inclosures, being all in fown out grass, at Candlemas 1780.

For further particulars, apply to James Mitchel factor at Amisfield, by Haddington.—Robert Skirving, farmer in Mountainhall, will show the grounds.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK, In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.
A NEW POST-COACH sets out from the Cross-Keys, in Wood-street, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, in three days; also sets out from Beck's Coffeehouse, Carlisle, on the same evening, and arrives in three days at the Cross-Keys, Woodstreet, London.

To accommodate passengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, sets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carlisle, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Dumfries; upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence sets out for Glasgow, and another for Portpatrick. Also a Diligence sets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glasgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to join the said Dumfries and Carlisle Post-Coach, in which seats will be reserved for those travelling southward.

Each inside passenger from Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1s. 6d. and to be allowed 10 lb. weight of baggage; all above to pay 2d. per lb. Children on the lap to pay half price. Infants from Carlisle to Dumfries to pay 11s. 8d.; outwards, 6s. 8d. Small parcels from Carlisle to Portpatrick or Glasgow to pay 1s. 6d. each; all upwards of nine lbs. 2d. per lb. Passengers taken up upon the road to pay 4d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outwards on the Coach, 24d. per mile.

Infants { From London to Carlisle, L. 3 6 6
From Carlisle to Glasgow or Portpatrick, 1 16 6

L. 5 2 6

FOR NEW YORK,

THE Ship RUBY, a Letter of

Marque, James Rankine Master, now lying at Greenock, ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of December.

The Ruby is a new frigate-built ship, mounts 18 long nine pounders, 6 twelve pounder Carronades, and will have 50 people on board.

For freight or passage, apply to James Gemmel in Greenock.

For MARTHA-BRAE, JAMAICA,

The Ship ALEXANDER, John Bain Master;

AND,

For Montego-Bay, Lucia, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The Ship BLAGROVE, Archibald Thomson Master;

Are now lying in the harbour of GREENOCK, ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 1st of December next.

Both vessels have letters of marque, are well armed, and will be properly manned. They have good accommodations for passengers; and if an encouraging freight offers for St Mary's, either of the vessels will call there.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs Allan and Stewart, Edinburgh, and Campbells and Thomson, Greenock, or Dugald Thomson, Glasgow.

For Kingston, Montague Bay, Lucia, and Green Island, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkinshaw Master

AND,

For Black River and Savannab-la-Mar, JAMAICA,

The Ship FANNY, John Campbell Master;

NOW lying at GREENOCK, are ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th of November.

The Mary is a fine new large ship, 300 tons and upwards, burden; is mounted with 12 eighteen pounders Carronades, and 4 nine pounders, long guns, and men in proportion.

The Fanny is mounted with 12 six pounders, and men in proportion.

Both of them have excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Sommervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the Masters at Greenock.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Edin. Nov. 8. 1779.

THE Post dispatched to Edinburgh from Aberdeen, on Saturday evening the 6th current, was stoped about four miles south of that place, and the mail carried off, by a person who appeared to be a tall middle-aged man. He was dressed in a duille coat, and had on a night-cap. He threatened to take the post-boy's life, if he did not go forward to Stonehaven. The boy went forward till he came to Caulewayport, about a mile south of the place where he was stoped; and, having got men to escort him, he returned directly back to Aberdeen, from whence parties of the South Fencibles, now lying there, were immediately sent out in search of the robber, and the post-boy was again dispatched forth, with the mail north of Aberdeen, which did not arrive there in time to overtake the first dispatch, by which means that mail is safe.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, is hereby offered, to any person or persons, who will discover the man guilty of the above-mentioned robbery, so as he may be apprehended and secured in any county jail, to be paid immediately upon his conviction.

By order of the Postmaster General, DAVID ROSS, Sec.

NOTICE.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, upon Wednesday the 15th day of December next, in the house of Patrick Heron vintner in Glasgow,

The CARGO of the El San Matheo,

Prize to the Katty Privateer.

Consisting of upwards of 800 Chefts Clayed and Muscovado SUGARS, from the Havannah; about 100 Tons of LOGWOOD, with a few HIDES; to be set up in different lots.

The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Patrick Hunter merchant in Glasgow, and Hugh Millikin merchant in Port-Glasgow.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 2d day of December 1779, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of CRICHTON, and the Lands of LONGFAUGH and CRICHTONDEAN, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Crichton and county of Mid-Lothian, twelve miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to London by Corbhill.

This Estate lies in a dry healthy country, abounding with game of all kinds. It is of great extent, very capable of improvement, mostly inclosed, and the hedges and hedge-rows well grown, and very thriving. There is coal and lime-stone upon the lands, and large woods both natural and planted, with plenty of water for use and beauty.

The Barony of Crichton contains (by the plan) about 3900 acres English statute measure; and the present yearly rent is only 1090*l.* Sterling; but a very considerable rise may be expected when the current leases expire, five years hence. The farms are extensive, and line for improving them can be got, at a very moderate rate, from a draw-kiln now going, or from other lime-stone quarries, which, if necessary, may be opened on many different parts of the estate.

The Lands of Longfaugh and Crichtondean contain about 325 acres, and pay yearly about 220*l.* Sterling.

There is a commodious dwelling-house with good offices for the accommodation of a gentleman's family at Crichton, and a small Dwelling-house and offices at Longfaugh; and all the tenants houses are in good repair.

The whole lands hold of the Crown, and stand rated in the land-tax books at 3447*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Scots; and so could be split into eight freehold qualifications for electing, or representing the county in Parliament. The tithes are valued, and the purchasers will have right to them; and to the patronage of the parish church of Crichton.

The estate will be exposed altogether at 33,000*l.* Sterling, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Farm of Sauchland and Mid Crichtondean, as presently possessed by John Ronaldson and John Waddell; Routinbill, possessed by John Clerk; Falladam Feuduty; and the whole Estate of Longfaugh and Crichtondean, except the Temple Park, and these parts of John Tait and Walter Laidlaw's farms, lying below or to the north of the road called the Keip Road, which is to be taken from Longfaugh, and added to East Crichton.

LOT II. The Farm of West Crichton, or Cattlemaids, possessed by James Torrance; the Moss of Crichton, possessed by John White; Lualgate, possessed by John Beattie; and Playhills, with Herrie's Brae and Drummond's Brae, possessed by Mr John Gourlay, Robert Home, and James Moffat. Also, two small plots or strips of Croft-land, lying near the village of Crichton, and several out-houses and yards there, presently possessed by John Ronaldson, as part of his farm of Bankhead, which is to be taken from Bankhead and added to West Crichton; and, lastly, the Feuduties payable by James Hardie, Janet Waddell, and David Pentland.

LOT III. All the remaining Estate of Crichton, and that part of Longfaugh excepted from the first lot.

Samuel Mitchelson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, and plans of the estate, and the conditions of sale. And those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or the said Samuel Mitchelson, at any time betwixt and the day of sale.—John Tait in ath-head, or Robert Clark at Crichton-house, will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th February 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Lying within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LOT I. The Lands and Estate of TORRORY, including the Merle of Torroly, lying in the parish of Kirkcubean, and Stewartry aforesaid. This estate is inclosed partly with very substantial stone walls, and partly by very thriving hedges. It lately let at about 480*l.* Sterling per annum, but being now mostly out of lease, is properly laid down in grass. The situation of the estate is remarkably fine, and commands a most extensive and pleasing view of the Solway frith, and English coast.—There is upon the premises an inexhaustible lime quarry, which is excellent in quality, and can be wrought at a very small expence. There is likewise upon the estate a very commodious dwelling-house, with offices, granaries, &c. This lot entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 7000*l.* Sterling.

LOT II. The Forty-Shilling Land of BARNHURIE, comprehending Newbarns and Tartillan, lying in the parish of Colvend. These lands are likewise pleasantly situated, and command the same extensive prospect as Torroly. They are let at about 140*l.* Sterling, and are properly divided and inclosed. There are upon the premises a convenient house and offices. And this lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 2800*l.* Sterling.

LOT III. The Forty-Shilling land of RYES, lying in the said parish of Colvend. This farm is chiefly for grazing, but comprehends likewise a considerable quantity of arable land; and the whole is capable of great improvement by inclosing and liming, which may be done at a very easy expence, and is set out at about 50*l.* Sterling. This lot likewise entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 1000*l.* Sterling.

In case purchasers shall desire the whole premises, to be set up together, the same will be entered at the very moderate price of 10,500*l.* Sterling.

Also, at the same time will be exposed to sale, A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the eastmost of the tenement lately built at the well end of the Fountainbridge, with the garden and offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet. Robert Thomson at Torroly will show the lands; and the house at Fountainbridge will be shown by the tenant thereof.

A SALE of LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh

Containing COAL.

To be peremptorily SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 27th January 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of WARDIE and WINDLESTRAWLEE, part of the Estate of Innesleith, as lately divided from the remaining parts of that estate; lying within a mile of the City of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the turnpike-road leading from Leith to Craigmund, and reaching from that road to the sea-side.

These lands consist of 152 Scots acres; all neatly inclosed; they command an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent; contain many delightful situations for building; and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member to serve in parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian.

The present rent of the estate, which is under lease to one substantial tenant, is 314*l.* including 5*l.* paid annually by the Town of Edinburgh, as equivalent for the extension of the duty of two pennies on the pint: And the tenant pays also the minister's stipend, without allowance.—But as these lands have been inclosed since the current tack was granted, (which contains a breach in the event of a sale, upon giving twelve months previous notice) a very considerable rise of rent may reasonably be expected.

A valuable Coal has lately been discovered upon the estate. For the encouragement of those intending to purchase, the upst price will be 7000*l.*

The progress of writs and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 15th day of December next, between the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon,

The ESTATE of BRYDEKIRK and CLEUGH-HEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new-built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations and natural woods around it.—The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway frith, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan and sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing upon the river of Annan. There are plenty of lime-stones within the grounds, and a servitude of lime-stone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydekirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike-road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500*l.* Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The estate of Brydekirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan, will be sold separately from the estate of Cleugh-head, if purchasers shall so incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

The Trustees of Mr Carrie Carlyle entreat, That such of his CREDITORS as have not already lodged notes of their claims, will immediately give in the same to the said Alexander Abercromby, or to Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries, or John Johnston at Pennerfaugh, near Ecclefechan.

To Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, London.

SIR,

THE cure I have received by the use of your Maredant's Drops, impels me, not only in justice to you, but for the benefit of mankind, to make my case public.

I was severely afflicted with eruptions all over my body, my legs and arms were exceedingly swelled and inflamed, attended with extreme heat and violent pain. I was a long time in this deplorable situation, and had tried various means without effect, until I happily had recourse to your Drops, which at first threw the humour more out; but, by a perseverance (according to your instruction) the disorder disappeared, and, its being several years since, there can be no doubt of an absolute cure.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Wantage, Berkshire, Oct. 28. 1779. WILLIAM LAURENCE.

These drops entirely eradicate the leprosy, scurvy, old sores or ulcers, large blotches or boils, the evil, fistulas, piles, pimpled faces, long continued inflammation of the eyes, bilious cholic, St Anthony's fire, scorbutic gout and rheumatism, and every other disorder arising from a foulness of the blood. They perfect digestion, amazingly create an appetite, and act as a restorative to the most reduced constitution. They may be taken in any season without the least confinement, danger of catching cold, or hindrance of business. The safety with which they may be administered to children, infants, and women during pregnancy, is an additional encouragement to the timely use of them.

They are sold in square bottles at Mr Norton's surgeon, Golden Square, near Piccadilly, London, at Half a Guinea and Six Shillings each; with the following inscription on them, viz. (JOHN NORTON, only Proprietor and Author of MAREDAANT'S DROPS). Those of Half a Guinea are sold by him only, therefore must be genuine.

N. B. Each bill of direction is signed by the Author, in his own hand-writing, which he begs may be destroyed (after the method of taking the Drops is fully known), to prevent their falling into improper hands; as he has lately discovered their having been industriously collected for the purpose of wrapping round a spurious and perhaps dangerous medicine. He has likewise discovered, that his name is so artfully printed from a wooden cut beneath the bills of direction in so exact an imitation of his, where he always signs it, that it is difficult to discover the fraud.

The Six Shilling bottles are sold, by his appointment, at Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO.'s only, at Edinburgh.

* Mr NORTON may be consulted every Tuesday and Thursday, GRATIS, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon.

A very Remarkable Instance of Efficacy in the BEAUME DE VIE.

MRS SARAH WOOD, of Wanslead, Essex, having many years laboured under a complication of disorders, from a debilitated habit, attended with ulcers in her legs, and deemed incurable by the hospital surgeons, had recourse to a Lady in that neighbourhood, who had relieved many a poor object by gratuitously dispensing this medicine. The poor woman, finding it agree with her constitution, persevered in the use of it; the consequence of which was so important as to correct the vitiated habit of body to so great a degree, that the ulcers healed, and her health is perfectly restored.

Altho' the proprietors have a mean opinion of ostentatious and mercenary publications, they have in this instance, deviated from their general rule, as the knowledge of such a case may be of more than common utility.

* To prevent the pernicious consequences of a spurious sort being obtruded on the Public, the bottles are each signed as under, the counterfeiting of which being felony, will be prosecuted accordingly.

W. NICOLL,

(Vender.)

T. BECKET,

(a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is sold by W. Nicoll, No. 51, St Paul's Church-yard; T. Becket, Adelpi; T. Durham, Charing-cross; W. Davis, Piccadilly; W. Flexney, Holborn; Richardson and Co. Cornhill; at 3*s.* per bottle, with directions.—The Beaume is also appointed to be sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. and Mrs Yair, at Edinburgh; Mr Leslie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Morison at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamson at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcastle; Mr Etherington and Mr Telfyman at York; Mess. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.